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ful young features are not without promise of what their owner was to achieve in later years.

This notice would be most incomplete without an allusion to the amiability of character which made Brunn take a special delight in personal intercourse with the young, whose affection he always won, without effort, as surely as he obtained what he used to call their physiognomic response. Many for whose quickened eyes he had read new meaning in the august faces of Greek deities have a pleasant recollection of his own benign countenance, as it beamed through a nimbus of social tobacco smoke, in the weekly reunions around his study-table. In his last illness, as indeed at times before when in less robust condition than usual, this skilful artist in visualization and language showed symptoms of loss of memory and aphasia, due to softening of the brain. The quiescent traveler's instinct revived in him, and he would often declare his intention of spending the night at some forgotten way-station of mail-coach days in Italy, or inform his friends that he had just returned from an extensive journey in pursuit of epigraphic or archæologic information. At last, his powerful frame succumbed without suffering, and allowed a mind that had so long navigated the enchanted seas of the past to weigh anchor and spread sail *εἰς φᾶσιν, ἔνθα ναυσὶν ἔσχατος δρόμος*: "to that vast shore that skirts the furthest sea."

ALFRED EMERSON.

H. G. LOLLING. †

Classical Archæology suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Lolling, which ensued, after a brief illness, on Feb. 22, 1894. His busy life from the age of twenty-four to his death (when he was forty-six years old) had been spent in Greece; and he had become the first authority on the topography of Greece, combining in a remarkable degree the knowledge of its past and its present.

Perhaps not more than one in five of the travellers who use Baedeker's *Greece* realize or even notice that it is principally the work of Lolling. It was in the family of Carl Wilberg (the publisher and bookseller, and at the same time German consul in Athens) that Baedeker in 1876 met Lolling, and recognized in him the man to prepare his projected handbook. Lolling since his arrival in Athens had been serving as private tutor in the Wilberg family, and was devoting his spare hours to a restless study of every nook and corner of Attica.

In the execution of the responsible work laid upon him by Baedeker, he now travelled over the rest of Greece with like thoroughness;

and so full were his results that his manuscript had to be cut down one-half to make it fit the proper proportions of a guide-book. It is well known, however, that Baedeker is no mere traveller's guide, but a proper text-book of the topography, monuments and history of Greece.

Lolling was selected, almost as a matter of course, to prepare the section in Iwan Müller's Handbook of Classical Antiquity treating of Greek geography and topography, the second edition of which he was preparing at the time of his death. But the limits of this work gave him no room for inserting much of the material crowded out of Baedeker. Specimens of this material have, however, reached the light in the *Mittheilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts* and in his essay on *Die Meerenge von Salamis*, which begins the volume brought as a tribute to Ernst Curtius, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in 1884, by his pupils and admirers.

The other main branch of Lolling's work, in which his merits were almost equally conspicuous, was epigraphy. The numbers of the *Mittheilungen* and of the *Δελτίον* bear witness to this. The putting together and editing of the great *Hekatompedon* inscription from the Acropolis was a notable example of his patience, and, we may almost say, his genius in this field. The volume which has appeared of the Inscriptions of Northern Greece, as one sees by "exscriptit Lolling" appended to most of the numbers, was largely the fruit of his labor, and yet his name does not appear on the title page. Probably no man who has ever appeared on the scenes of the archæological world in Athens has shown less desire to assert his claims to archæological property, or to push himself to the front in any way. He was retiring and almost shy as far as society was concerned. He never "made calls." Some called him "hermit." But he was very agreeable and genial in the company of his friends.

Of course, such a man did not fail to secure recognition of a public character. His promotion in the German Institute, of which he was for several years librarian and the Director's right-hand man, rendering invaluable service, was perhaps not so rapid as some expected. But this was because Germany sent giants into the field. But the Greek Government seized him in 1887, and made him curator of the Museum of Inscriptions. In 1893 he was made corresponding member of the Prussian Academy, and a few days before his death he was decorated with the Greek Order of the Redeemer.

His last days were extremely busy ones. It was his task to create the museum of inscriptions of which he was to be the curator. He had to arrange and edit the great yield of Acropolis inscriptions from excavations of recent years,—a work which he had nearly completed.

But the general task of keeping up with inscriptions now constantly pouring in is like "climbing up the ever climbing wave." The third edition of Baedeker's *Greece* suffered under no greater disadvantage than that arising from the fact that Lolling was too busy to travel again over Greece, although he did find time to revise the work. By this severe pressure of work a longed-for visit to his Friesland home, after twenty-two years of absence, was also precluded.

And yet no man was more generous and even prodigal of his time when one asked him for information. Often he has left his manuscript to show me inscription after inscription with discursive talk that almost made me forget how busy he was. He had declared his intention of at least going over to Eretria with me in the spring to assist in locating the temple of Artemis Amarysia, a subject in which he was much interested. But before that time came we had laid him to rest in Attic earth.

It was evident that the desire to travel was with him a sort of passion, as with Odysseus, and it cost him much to forego this pleasure. *Man muss sich darein fügen*, a phrase which he once used to me in speaking of this deprivation, is perhaps an adequate motto to express the substance of his life of patient unselfishness.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.